Nippon Times

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JAPANESE STRENGTH GREATLY SOLIDIFIED IN TAKING OVER F.I.C.

Decoux and Other Officials Detained; Annamese Soldiers Cooperate With Our Army

By Y. YOKOYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

SAIGON, March 10.—With the refusal of Governor General Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux to comply with the Japanese demand respecting the defense of French Indo-China, the Japanese troops have occupied the entire territory and the native soldiers are heartily cooperating with the Japanese.

Realizing the critical situation, the Governor General allowed himself to be calmly detained by the Japanese forces, at the same time expressing thanks for the Japanese benevolent consideration rendered him. Rear Admiral Rejis Berenger, Commander-in-Chief of the French Indo-China Fleet, Claude M. B. de Boisanger, Head of the Diplomatic Service, and many other leading officials of the French Indo-China Government were detained at the Governor General's residence together with the Governor General.

Most of the Annamese soldiers threw down their arms and surrendered to the Japanese troops when they learned that they were confronted by the Imperial troops. Among them were many who fired against French officers before surrendering to the Japanese and the cooperation of the Annamese soldiers with the Japanese has minimized the resistance of the French Indo-China Army.

Meanwhile, Annamese, Chinese, Indians and other residents are avidly reading the proclamation of the Japanese Army in the Annamese, Chinese and French languages, which are posted at all street corners. They are all fully cooperating with the Japanese. All markets and shops are open as usual and already some French residents are enjoying their beer at cafes.

With the taking over of the Governor General's residence, the guards there have been replaced by Annamese soldiers. At 8 a.m., the broadcasting station was taken over and immediately the proclamation of the Japanese Army and the explanation of the situation was broadcast. Thus, French Indo-China has now been restored to normal peace and new born Indo-China has appeared in Greater East Asia.

Fighting Almost Ended

By H. HISAKADO, Y. YAMAMOTO and I. ICHIKAWA
Of the Military Press Corps.

HANOI, March 10.—At dawn, fighting in Hanoi has almost entirely ended. Only occasionally is heard the firing by a certain portion of French soldiers who are persistently resisting at the citadel garrison.

The city itself has regained the usual calmness. Annamese wearing the Rising Sun mark bands are explaining at street corners the meaning of last night's fighting. Meanwhile, the 700 Japanese residents in the city have been calmly continuing their activity throughout the entire night. It was reported that there was not a single Japanese who was wounded.

Matsumoto Sees Decoux

By T. TAKATA
Of the Military Press Corps

SAIGON, March 10.—Japanese Ambassador Shunichi Matsumoto called on Governor General Jean Decoux at 7 p.m. today at his official residence, after explaining fully the Japanese demand, he returned to the Japanese Embassy at 8:50 p.m.

At 9:50 p.m., the liaison officer of the French Indo-China Government came to the Foreign Affairs Section of the Japanese Army and said that Governor General Decoux would come personally to reply to the Japanese demand. But at 10:17 p.m., a messenger arrived with Decoux's reply declining the Japanese demand, and as the result Japanese troops were compelled to start military action.

Yanks Bomb Kassel

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—The U.S. air force headquarters in France announced today that more then 1,000 heavy bombers attacked the tank manufacturing plants at Kassel and the railyards at Kassel, Osnabrusck, Muenster Rhein and Frankfurt-on-Main, according to a Paris report. The bombers were escorted by about 400 fighters, the report added.

Crisis Facing Bonomi Over Roatta's Escape Growing in Intensity

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—The political crisis caused by the flight of General Mario Roatta, former Italian Chief of Staff, was intensified following new bombing attempts, and the position of the Bonomi Government remains precarious, U.P. reports from Rome. The Bonomi Cabinet held another meeting without making positive decisions, the report added. In connection with Roatta's escape, the Rome press opines that he was aided by powerful accomplices. He himself had said only a short time ago that someone would carry out his rescue at the right time, the report said.

SCANTY AID GOODS SENT BY YANKS TO CHUNGKING

Only Constitute 1.7 Per Cent of Total Supplies, Chiang Official Laments

Domei

LISBON, March 10.—Lend-Lease goods supplied so far to Chungking constitute only 1.7 per cent of the total supply of materials sent by America to other anti-Axis countries, stated Chen Shih-hwa, Chungking envoy to India and concurrently Chief of the Armament Supply Office, who returned to Chungking today, according to reports from that city.

Chen said, "Lend-Lease goods so far supplied by the United States to Chungking total $385,000,000. However, the amount does not exceed more than 1.7 per cent of the materials supplied to other anti-Axis countries. With the opening of the Stilwell Road, land transportation has become possible, but I do not believe that the amount of supplies will greatly increase. Arms and ammunition constitute the main part of the Chiang-aid supply goods."

Koo In Chungking

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—A considerable change has come about inside Britain in the past three years and now the British people are interested in postwar problems, Dr. Wellington Koo, Chungking Ambassador to Britain, declared today in Chungking.

Koo, according to a Chungking dispatch, predicted that after the termination of the war in Europe, Britain would take part in the attack on Japan with all her forces. Touching on the San Francisco Conference, he said that the anti-Axis nations would establish an international peace and security organization through this meeting. He disclosed that he had not been ordered as yet to take part in the conference as a member of the Chungking delegation. Koo said that he had returned home to consult with the government and that he would stay about two weeks.

Rumanian Garrisons Disarmed

Domei

BERLIN, March 7.—The Rumanian garrison at Bucharest as well as those in several provincial towns were disarmed by the Soviet troops following the formation of a Communist Government in Rumania which the Kremlin had insisted upon, the spokesman of the Wilhelmstrasse announced today, according to a Bucharest report. The spokesman in this connection stressed that the Anglo-American representatives in Rumania, including military are deprived of freedom of movement since they are not allowed to leave certain areas. For leaving their allotted area they need a special permit of the Soviet military commander. He characterized the new Rumanian Cabinet as purely Communistic because the inclusion of a few liberals is mere "eyewash" without any influence whatsoever.

Favors Indian Immigration

Special to the Nippon Times

LISBON, March 10.—President Roosevelt and Joseph C. Grew, Undersecretary of State, have notified Congress that they are in favor of the legislation allowing Indian immigration and naturalization, according to a Washington report.

Sturdee Commands Aussies

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—Lieutenant General Vernon A. H. Sturdee is at present in command of the Australian Army in northern New Guinea, New Britain and the Solomon Islands, it was announced by the Australian Army Headquarters today, according to a Melbourne dispatch.

ACTIONS OF F.I.C. LEADERS REVEAL HOSTILE NATURE

Events Which Led to Japan's Move Outlined; Tried to Contact De Gaulle

(Continued From Yesterday)

With the Anglo-American establishment of the Second Front and the progress of the Anglo-American campaign in France, the French officials in French Indo-China held that the Petain Government would be dissolved in any case and that therefore it would be well to make contact with the De Gaullists and send their opinions to them. They decided to send and did send through some method the opinion in effect that, "We have protected French sovereignty during the past three years by a policy of resistance against the aggressive plans of the Japanese." They said in effect, "But to take immediately a policy which would irritate Japan would give rise to a result which would be contrary to French interests. It will be possible to abrogate or revise the joint defense agreement after the decline in Japan's power against French Indo-China."

In addition, the French officials in East Asia, directed great efforts toward contriving a method to gain contact with the De Gaullist regime. They studied various methods such as sending messengers to Chungking over the border and causing the French consulate in Lungchow to attempt contact with the De Gaullist representative in Chungking. On October 12, the French Indo-China Government approached Japan with the request that Japan allow it to send a religious representative to the Vatican and also to establish contact with the homeland. But the project was abandoned because the Japanese pointed out that such a request was absolutely out of question.

With the arrival of January, they decided to send through a certain method, their opinion to De Gaulle. But because the situation had undergone change, they held that it would not be right to stress their opinions too much and therefore decided to emphasize to the De Gaullist regime that they had directed efforts toward the maintenance of French sovereignty and interests and inform it that they would always be faithful to the orders of the French Government.

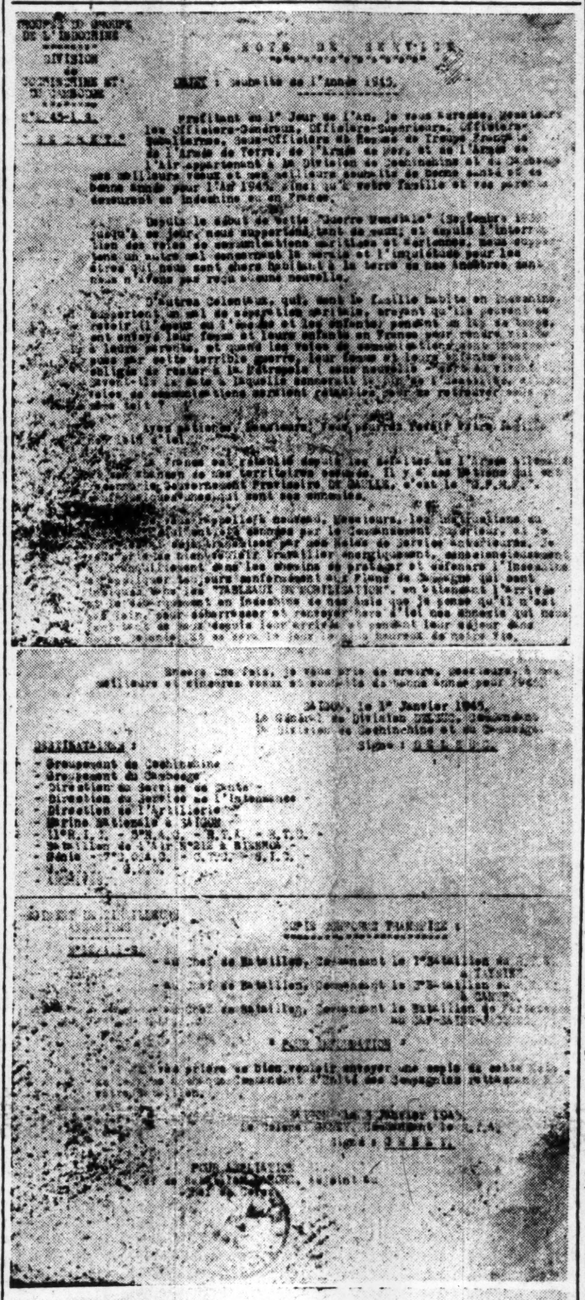
As regards the attitude of Governor General Decoux, he has been practising the obligations on the basic treaty concerning the joint defense in the minimum degree, trying not to afford Japan any chance for protest on the one hand and endeavoring to cater to the United States and Britain on the other. The supply of military fund, fund for economic development, materials and labor to Japan was limited to the possibly smally extent, but the French Indo-Chinese Government denied to give recognition to the National Government of China. It detained a Chungking consul, but protected him, trying to maintain liaison with the Chungking regime on a certain matter with Chungking troops on the border. The detention of Americans and British and the control of their properties were done direct by French Indo-China giving them generosity. There are too many instances of these kinds to be enumerated. Since the disorganization of the Vichy Government this tendency has become more pronounced than ever before. To make matters worse, there are evidences supposed to contain something suggesting French Indo-China's preparations for antagonism to Japan.

For instance, enemy aviators ing French Indo-China used to be delivered to the Japanese, but recently that country has been refusing to do so. Not only this, but the French authorities warmly protect these enemy aviators and, what was worse than that was the fact that they let the enemy aviators to flee over the border. Six enemy aviators were arrested by the French authorities in the January 12 air raid, but the French rejected Japanese demand for their surrender.

Governor-General Decoux in his New Year message openly broadcast to the effect that last year France was liberated and that this year those residing in French Indo-China would have bright hopes. Another instance is that a certain divisional commander in French Indo-China secretly distributed his printed New Year message to the troops under his command that the coming of French troops for the liberation of French Indo-China would be near and that all the officers and men do their best in training for executing this strategy of preserving French Indo-China.

The Japanese Forces in French Indo-China have been using the yen on parity of the piaster as their war fund. This year the fund has increased correspondingly to high prices. The French Indo-Chinese authorities have refused to supply fund more than the amount mentioned in the agreement. As a result, the Japanese Forces have found it difficult to increase the fund necessary for meeting the war situation.

Proof of F.I.C. Insincerity



Concrete evidence has become avaliable concerning the change of attitude on the part of the local French Indo-China authorities which has obliged Japan to defend Indo-China singlehanded. Delsuc, the Commander of the Cochin-China and Cambodia Division on January 1, 1945 distributed a secret circular expressing sentiments hostile to Japan among the French Indo-China armed forces. The circular in question and the attached letters are shown above together with an enlarged photograph of a signature.

Pope Mum on Yalta

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—Pope Pius XII refuses to comment on the decisions of the Yalta conference, the New York News reported in publishing a telegram received from the Vatican in this connection, according to a New York report.

BRITAIN PROTESTS TO SPAIN

Boarding of Ship by Spanish Guards Near Tangier Is Cause

Domei

LISBON, March 8. — Anthony Eden, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, speaking in the House of Commons on March 8, revealed that Spanish guards boarded a British steamer in international waters and that the British Government had protested to the Spanish Government over the incident, according to a London dispatch.

Eden said: "The British steamer Black Heath, 4,637 tons, was attacked with torpedoes while it was navigating the international waters of Tangier on January 10. Because the steamer was left by its crew for a while the Spanish authorities caused six guards to board it.

"Taking advantage of the absence of the crew, the guards appropriated things belonging to the crew members. They also lowered the British merchant flag and hoisted the Spanish flag in its place. There is reason to believe that the Spanish guards did these acts under the thought that the crew had left the vessel, not to return.

"The British Government lodged a protest with the Spanish Government against the acts of the Spanish guards."

DIET RESUMES SESSION; KOISO, SUGIYAMA SPEAK

Both Houses Resolve to Give Utmost Support to Government on Opening Day

The 86th Diet which has been in recess—the House of Representatives since February 8 and the House of Peers since February 13—reassembled on Sunday, in view of the rapid development of the war situation.

The House of Peers held a plenary session at 10 a.m., and the House of Representatives at 1 p.m. At the beginning of the proceedings in the Upper House, Prime Minister General Kuniaki Koiso made a statement on the war situation, expressing the resolve of the Government in a bold manner. He was immediately followed by War Minister Field Marshal Gen Sugiyama, who gave explanations on the latest phase of the situation. The same statement and explanations were repeated in the Lower House.

In the House of Peers, Atsushi Akachi (Dowakai) and Giichi Matsumura (Kosaikai) gave vigorous support to the Government in their speeches, while in the House of Representatives, Kaneo Kanemitsu, speaking on behalf of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, pledged the utmost cooperation of the people.

NOTES YENAN'S FIRM STAND

Economist Says China Reds Will Reject Chiang's Conditions

Domei

LISBON, March 9.—Chiang Kai-shek's decision to call a national assembly on November 12 and to set up a constitutional government will have little effect on the stony hearts of the Communists in Yenan, declares the British weekly newspaper, Economist, according to a London dispatch.

"The Chungking Government," adds the weekly, "offered to recognize the Communist Party as soon as it agrees to incorporate its army and local administration in the national army and government."

"Unhappily for the future peace of Chungking-controlled China," says the weekly, "it is precisely this condition which the Communists will not accept. In the last months both Yenan and Chungking have been playing to gallery world opinion in their propaganda. The Communists with a model republic and good guerilla record have so far scored the most points.

"The Chungking regime has been compelled both by internal and external pressure to broaden and liberalize its policy and leadership. But nothing that the Chungking regime does can cover the fact that the Communists are an armed party controlling a state within a state and that they do not mean to abandon their power or share it with other parties. In such situation no offer short of abdication from Chungking will change the situation and that is the last step the Generalissimo either can or will take."

MEMORIAL DAY OBSERVED

At the invitation of the German Ambassador, German residents of Tokyo and Yokohama assembled on Sunday at 10:30 a.m. at the German Embassy to observe this year's War Memorial Day in memory of the fallen German heroes.

The gathering was addressed by German Ambassador H. G. Stahmer and German military attache Lieutenant General Alfred Kretschmer, who extolled the sacrifices and deeds of those who laid down their lives on the battlefield and on the home front. Both speeches reflected the fanatical resolve of the German people to fight this war of life and death through to the very last in insoluble unity with their Fuehrer.

The ceremony was brought to an end by vows of loyalty and devotion to the Fuehrer, the German people and the German Fatherland.

Army to Command Landing

Domei

LISBON, March 8.—Admiral Chester Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Pacific Fleet, declared at a press conference today that since the attack on the mainland of Japan would necessitate land operations on a huge scale, army officers would most probably be in command of such operations, according to Washington report.

Swiss Sign Trade Pact

Special to the Nippon Times

BERNE, March 10.—Switzerland has concluded a trade agreement with the United States, Britain and France and the Swiss want the American food shipped through Lisbon and French ports.

SECTOR EAST OF MANILA SCENE OF FIERCE BATTLE

U.S. Forces Use 2 Divisions in New Action; Resistance on Corregidor Continues

By Courtesy of the Press Section

With two divisions of troops, the American invaders in the Philippines are trying to attack the Japanese position east of Manila apparently with the aim of driving toward Antipolo where heavy fighting is already under way.

In the old castle sector in Manila, units of the Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces appear to be still continuing their stubborn battle with the grim determination to defend the position to the last. The glare of flare-bombs can be observed night after night.

No important changes have taken place on the front north of Luzon Plain where continuous counterattacks are being made by the Japanese.

Closely cooperating, the Imperial Army and Navy Units are fighting valiantly in the Clark Field sector where stubborn American attacks are being continued day and night. The intensity of the invaders' onslaughts was particularly noted after February 24. Strenuous efforts are being made by the Americans to gain control of the airfields in this sector.

On Corregidor Island, the Japanese Forces are continuing their fight with the invasion forces upon securing their bases in the mountainous area in the center of the island.

Enemy Suffers Loss

By H. HIRAYAMA
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 9.—Japanese Units in the vicinity of Montalban seized a part of the enemy position on March 6, while a large force of American planes carried out tenacious bombing attacks mainly on the Japanese artillery positions near Antipolo.

Meanwhile, the enemy who had withdrawn from the Moron area south of Antipolo again opened attacks in this area with a force 400 strong. Enemy bombing attacks on Los Banios on the southern shore of Laguna Lake are gradually becoming more furious while in the Calamban area, northeast of Laguna, the enemy opened simultaneous attacks but heavy losses are being suffered by them due to the Japanese shock attacks.

Blast Enemy's Facilities

By F. FUNADO
Of the Military Press Corps

LUZON FRONT, March 9.—Japanese Air Units which had been continuously attacking military establishments in the Philippine area, inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, setting ablaze and blasting many airdromes and other places, in spite of the fact that the Americans had greatly increased the number of their fighter planes.

War results obtained by the Japanese Air Units during one week from February 28 include three landing places blasted at Dulag on February 28; two runways destroyed at Tacloban on March 1; three places set afire or blasted in the Lingayen area and 30 aircraft damaged and five places set ablaze at San Fabian on March 2; the enemy barracks at the landing point at Dulag shelled and destroyed on March 3; two places set ablaze and the barracks pounded on March 4; three places and one ammunition dump blasted at San Fabian on March 5; and several places destroyed on the western coast of Leyte Island.

In the course of attacks during the aforementioned week, only one Japanese plane made a forced landing.

Dr. Urabe Passes Away

Dr. Hyakutaro Urabe, formerly professor at Keio University, died of old age at his Omori home on March 4. The noted scholar was 77 years old.

ALL-OUT OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED BY YANKS ON YIOJIMA ISLAND

Invaders Repelled in Tenzan Area; Nippon Night Shock Attacks Succeed

By Courtesy of the Press Section

On Yiojima Island, Imperial Japanese Garrison Forces despite mounting casualties and heavy losses of guns are continuing their tremendous efforts to smash the American invaders with bayonetted rifles and hand grenades. All vital points in the North Village area, Hyoryuboku, and Tamanayama are still held securely by the Japanese.

On and after March 8, the battles on Yiojima became intensified in bitterness. At dusk of March 9, about 100 American troops supported by three tanks started a new attack directed at the Japanese position on the northern side of Tenzan but they were repelled. In this engagement the enemy suffered heavy losses including one tank blasted.

Late on the night of March 9, an all-out attack was made by the invaders along the entire firing line under cover of shelling and bombing operations. The converging fire of trench mortars was particularly severe.

All through the day on March 10, the 40th Army Day, heavy fighting raged on the island and night shock attacks made by the Japanese netted big successes. On this day, the enemy carried out his main attack in the North Village area.

In concert with heavy artillery fire, the enemy fleet opened up a stiff bombardment.

In the Hyoryuboku and Tenzan areas furious fighting is also incessantly under way.

Palau Defenders Active

Domei

CENTRAL PACIFIC BASE, March 8.—The Japanese garrison troops on Palau are in the best of spirits, defending the island against the enemy raid repeated every day. The activities of the anti-aircraft corps are particularly remarkable, bringing down one or two enemy planes every day.

The garrison troops are displaying the inventive spirit on the isolated island, where it is difficult to obtain new supplies from outside. The guns are quickly repaired, and old ammunition made over for the use of anti-aircraft force.

The indomitable spirit of the Japanese is in evidence all over the island.

SIX B-29'S OVER JAPAN

Make Scout Flights Over Kinki, Shikoku Areas and Tokyo

Six B-29 bombers carried out reconnaissance flights over the Kinki and Shikoku areas as well as Tokyo between Saturday night and the following morning. At 7:45 p.m. on Saturday the first B-29 flew over the Kinki Strait, Awajishima, Akashi, and Wakasa Bay, and then it took a southward course to Maibara and fled from the Shima Peninsula.

The second enemy plane appeared over Osaka and its vicinity at 1:30 a.m. on Sunday coming by way of the Kumano Sea. This was followed by another enemy bomber which passed over Osaka, Kobe and Akashi shortly after 2 a.m. This B-29 came by way of the Kii Strait and fled in the direction of Yura. At about the same time, another lone B-29 penetrated the skies over Osaka coming from the direction of Cape Muroto and returned by way of the Kumano Sea.

Shortly after 3:30 a.m., another B-29 coming from the Izu Peninsula and the southwestern part of the Keihin area flew over Tokyo and fled from the Boso Peninsula. At 10 a.m. the sixth enemy bomber made its reconnaissance flight over Tokyo coming also from the Izu Peninsula and the southwestern part of the Keihin district. It fled in the direction of the Kujukuri Beach.

Czechs En Route to Moscow

Special to the Nippon Times

STOCKHOLM, March 10.—Fourteen members of the Czechoslovakian Cabinet have left the British capital by air on their way to Czechoslovakia via Moscow, says a London report. It said that following their arrival in Moscow, Czechoslovakian President Eduard Benes and the remaining members of his Government will all go to a certain undisclosed city which will become the provisional capital of Czechoslovakia pending the liberation of Prague.

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TOKYO OFFICE:
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TOKYO, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1945

Sun Yat-sen's Followers—True and False

All China will pay homage today to the memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen whose demise took place exactly twenty years ago. Adherents of all political groups, whether of Kunming, Chungking, or Yenan, will be one in rendering honor to the great patriot whom all recognize as the Father of the Chinese Revolution and the patron saint of modern China. But it is indeed an irony and a tragedy that those who profess to be his spiritual heirs should be so divided and unassimilable among themselves.

Despite the fact that all political factions in China today profess to be inspired by this great leader, it is obvious that these divergent and irreconcilably incompatible groups cannot all be faithful to his teachings. Obviously only one of them can be right and the others must be wrong. Which is right and which are wrong can be ascertained by comparing their respective policies with the basic ideas of the original teacher.

It is true that Dr. Sun made many statements and left voluminous records from which certain passages, lifted from their proper context, can be twisted by vivid diverse interpretations. But there should be no legitimate grounds for any question as to his broad aims and ideals. His long political career during which he fought so militantly for his ideal of a regenerated China should stands as an unquestionable object lesson as to what he consistently advocated. Moreover, among his statements and writings, distinction should be made between those which deal with the passing events of the moment and those which deal with fundamental principles. Naturally it is only the latter which should be considered as being of permanent significance. Finally there is the testimony of those who were most closely associated with him during his active years. These should provide sufficiently clear criteria to judge which of the contemporary political groups in China is being truly faithful to the line of conduct laid down by Dr. Sun.

The whole political career of Dr. Sun shows that he strove constantly to make of China a strong, unified, and self-respecting nation worthy of her traditional grandeur and historical importance, a China true to her own indigenous character. To this end he inspired the revolution which rid the country of the alien Manchu rule, and at the time of his death he was continuing the fight to rid the country of the blight of Western imperialism. It was he who declared most emphatically the fact that China had been reduced to what he called a "semi-colonial" status, and it was he who strove to have China regain her real independence and the full exercise of her sovereign power.

As for his statements, it should be noted that the ideas which he emphasized most strongly just prior to his passing and left as his legacy were concerned with the doctrine of Pan-Asianism. It is significant that his last public utterances before his death were the two addresses he delivered in Kobe, Japan, in which he counselled the permanent cooperation of China and Japan. What Dr. Sun explained in these two speeches, the late President Wang Ching-wei has summarized in the following words:

"Asia was the cradle of the world's oldest civilization and that it was only because of Anglo-American aggression during the last hundred years that the people had gradually degenerated and become so weak that hardly a single fully independent Asiatic nation had been left in existence. How this gradual decadency had reached its lowest ebb, however, became a sudden turn in the tide. The Restoration Movement in Japan made her the senior East Asiatic state and also laid the foundations for the regeneration of Asia. For this reason it was incumbent on all Asiatic nations to cooperate with Japan—the senior Asiatic state—in the task of vanquishing the civilization of the West, which is based on the Rule of Might, with the civilization of the East, which is rooted in the Kingly Way, so that Anglo-American aggressive influence could be swept away and a unity achieved among the Asiatic nations which would bring independence and sovereignty. Only thus could the rejuvenation of Asia as a whole be accomplished."

This is the testimony of Wang Ching-wei who was the closest collaborator and the most faithful disciple of Dr. Sun and who was so trusted by him as to be given the responsibility of recording his last will and testament.

Placed against these measuring-rods, the various groups can readily be judged as to where they stand with respect to their fidelity to the principles of the great leader whom they profess to follow. Chungking is conspiring with the very Anglo-American imperialists whom Dr. Sun castigated as the root cause of China's woes. Serving as dupes and puppets of these arch-enemies of their country, the Chungking politicians are not only aiding them in their design to perpetuate and extend the subjection of China to Western exploitation but are actually collaborating with them in waging war against Japan with whom Dr. Sun urged perpetual friendship as the champion of Asia's liberty. Certainly for all the lip service which these Chungking leaders may pay to the memory of Dr. Sun, they cannot be considered as anything but traitors to his ideal of a strong and independent China cooperating with Japan for the establishment of a united Asia.

Yenan likewise must be considered as a perverter of the ideals of Dr. Sun. Basing its program on a foreign ideology completely at variance with the traditional spirit of Asia whose revival Dr. Sun advocated, Yenan is fomenting discord and strife within as well as fighting Japan without. Neither Chungking nor Yenan, setting themselves apart from the rest of Asia by leaguing with alien enemies, are being faithful to Dr. Sun's ideal of a united China taking her proper place as a member of the brotherhood of free Asiatic nations.

The National Government of China at Nanking, however, has demonstrated by tangible deeds and accomplishments that it is carrying out the injunctions of Dr. Sun. It has brought to successful culmination most of the program which Dr. Sun launched in his lifetime, and is vigorously carrying the Revolution which he started to final completion. Until recently under the leadership of the late President Wang Ching-wei, Dr. Sun's most trusted confidant and lieutenant, and now under the leadership of his worthy successors, the Nanking Government has secured the restoration of China's long-lost national rights, has sealed indissoluble friendship with Japan with whose cooperation China is reaping the advantages of mutual aid and strength, and has taken up arms to rid the land forever of the pernicious poison of Anglo-American influence.

As all Chinese honor the memory of Dr. Sun Yat-sen today, it should be clear as to who are honoring him with hypocritical words and who are honoring him by actually carrying out his teachings. For the complete fulfilment of Dr. Sun's dreams, it must be obvious that his true followers must prevail over the pretenders. Only through the program carried out by Dr. Sun's true followers can China attain the freedom and glory which should be rightfully hers.

A Year Ago Today
March 12, 1944

In a speech marking the fifth anniversary of his coronation Pope Pius XII appealed to the anti-Axis to end the bombing of Rome and to spare it from becoming a battlefield. The Pope's 20-minute message, which was broadcast throughout the world by the Vatican Radio, was devoted mostly to a plea for material help "to alleviate the sufferings of the Romans and Italians."

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In a protest against the delay of the U.S. War Labor Board in settling their wage increase dispute, about 3,000 employes of dairy products companies in Detroit went on a strike. As a result of the strike, close to 90 per cent of the city's retail stores engaged in the selling of dairy products suspended the distribution of milk.

TRAITS OF ENGLISHMEN

Falstaff Is Typical Personification Of British People

By RINTARO FUKUHARA
Professor at Tokyo Literature and Science University

Editor's Note: The following article contributed by Rintaro Fukuhara, Professor at Tokyo Literature and Science University, appeared recently in the magazine Shincho.

(Continued from Saturday)

Did Lamb then live a secluded life in a quiet corner of a small town and potter away with his plants nad flowers? No, he did not. Although every one thinks upon reading his "Elia Essays", that he did the actual fact was not such. He was a very diligent and punctual accountant of the East India Company. It is said that he was a poor man. His poverty, however, was a temporary one and he was able to live in leisure soon afterward. After working for 33 years he retired into the suburbs with a pension equivalent to about ¥4,500 a year. After writing about his bitter experience of having been compelled to work to death during his service, he frankly said to his junior bank employes of literary taste as follows: "It is advisable to stay with the bank. The bank will provide for your living. You must not trust literary circles. Even if you should be cared for by literary circles, this will only amount to either hanging yourself, starving yourself or throwing yourself into the river." The practical philosophy of this person is astonishingly firm and solid. He was also a fighter of life.

These two characteristics are probably possessed by every Englishman. These two aspects help each other. When his insatiable desire for truth is unfulfilled and he finds himself in a pitiful situation by being confronted with a dilemma, satire or humor will result which will switch one's body from the sweaty and bloody strife of the present. It will enable one to confront new realities with a new courage. In other words, it prepares a route of escape for the battling individual. It is a self which works and a self which criticizes and observes. The so-called inexplicable character of the Englishman is created hereby. Humor will cover and hide the fighting Englishman from other foreigners. The English gentleman, who possesses an English humor in his heart and who is diffused with a human warmth, therefore, will come to represent England. One will become disappointed when looking at the other side and discovering the hypocrisy of the Englishman.

Satire and humor are medicine which liberates the Englishman from the "material" aspects of life. The Englishman is too greedy for materials. He is materialistic and commercial. One of Galsworthy's representative works is a story of a spirit of beauty entering into a family suffering from greed and which battles against it. It can be said that the story depicts the English life in the Victorian period of the 19th century as it was. Humor increasingly enhances its value because of the strong greed and realism. Satire appears everywhere as if urging reconsideration. It is for this reason that the literature of the Victorian period abounds with works of satire. Samuel Butler's "The Way of All Flesh" and "Erewhon" are especially representative in this respect. Gilbert Sullivan's light comedies are multifarious lights of satire and cynicism playing over the heads of the English audience. The English know that they are being criticized. The English ridicule themselves together with others.

The raison d'etre of the literature of satire, humor and cynicism should be interpreted as such. It is a medicine which emancipates oneself. Let us look again into Bacon's time in the Elizabethan period. I said that Shakespeare was difficult to comprehend. The characters depicted by Shakespeare are, however, not always difficult to understand. He depicted human beings without depicting thoughts. The thoughts of his characters can be analysed at will without comprehending Shakespeare's thoughts. Are not the Englishmen created by Shakespeare worthy of minute inspection as our enemies? The fat, boastful, coarse, eloquent, with Falstaff who appears in Henry IV is most interesting in this respect. Realism, satire and humor live side by side in him.

All Englishmen love Falstaff. Falstaff is a notorious character who steals, cheats. He pretends to be dead on the battlefield and when the immediate danger passes, leaves in high pride with the head of a general who was killed by another person. He cannot be treated as a real knight. He lies and boasts and talks himself out of a lie upon being discovered. His outrageous conduct surpassing morals and regulations is pleasant to observe. Falstaff is an incarnation of greed. All realities are subjugated before the unlimited display of this life power. Greed then ceases to be greed. Everything loses its value before this outrageousness. It is a cheerful uncertainty. The English people see their two spiritual equipment which they possess within themselves in a most exaggerated form in Falstaff.

(End)

DISUNITY AND CHAOS IN FRANCE

Local National Liberation Committees Defy De Gaulle—Communists and Irregular Armies Add to Confusion

By ISAMU INOUYE
Chief of Information Bureau of Domei

(Continued from Saturday)

The third problem for the De Gaulle Government is that of purging those who cooperated with Germany. Purging was a sort of mass movement among the French populace immediately following the "liberation" of their nation; but they began to reveal their fear for these purges as soon as they became organized and were carried out for political purposes. When people see hundreds of their fellow citizens daily arrested and put to death after a brief summary trial, they begin to fear for the same fate for themselves. Moreover, such arrests were usually made on the basis of some circumstantial evidence. Because of this, mutual trust among the people totally disappeared and even rivalry in supplying such information against one another appeared. There was a persistent danger of being arrested because one did not have his rival or enemy arrested first.

It is estimated that there are about 100,000 persons who have been arrested and who are detained for trials. This is sufficient for any one to recall the Reign of Terror in French history. At the time of the "liberation" of France, such trials were conducted by ordinary people and their decisions were irrevocable. This condition truly resembles the period during the French Revolution. The De Gaullist regime established courts after much delay so that the area under its control now can have regular legal proceedings. In the prefectures, however, such trials are still conducted by ordinary citizens who have no knowledge of law and who are members of the local committees. Judges are unwilling to preside over the trials. Their verdicts are usually considered too lenient in the opinion of ordinary citizens who, therefore, take up the law into their own hands. Because of all these reasons, unlawful trials are still being conducted. This phenomenon is considered as one of the principal weaknesses of the De Gaullist regime and the conservative elements of the French population are opposing that regime on this account.

The left-wing elements of the French population regard the vacillating policy of the De Gaullist regime as being too lenient toward the "traitors" although they really know that this vacillation comes from the inherent weakness of the government itself, and wish to take the right of purging pro-German citizens into their own hands. Herein, too, an incredible friction has been created. Purge trials which were started in Paris on October 23 last year are still being continued and there is no knowing when they will be ended. The announcement recently made by the Ministry of Justice that the trials will be ended within the next six months lacks a ring of truth. Such a speedy end of the trials would be actually impossible. These trials will further intensify the prevailing domestic split in France and ultimately will give rise to a revolutionary uprising.

De Gaulle's Social Policy

Lastly, the direction of the provisional government's social policy may be said to be directed toward the liquidation of the pro-German cooperators among the French population. The fact should be noted that, due to the influence of the Christian Democratic Party and the Communist Party, the economic policy of the provisional government is highly progressive and inclined to be leftist. The confiscation and nationalization of the various industrial enterprises which cooperated with Germany have a large element of chastisement in their meanings. However, the general policy of the government aims at the complete nationalization of all the important industries and at a system of cooperative management among the government, labor and capital for the middle sized and smaller industrial enterprises.

Nationalization was carried out in the coal mines in the northern prefectures of France. This was followed by the taking over of the Renault motor plants, an action which created world-wide repercussions. Since that time, many notables in the financial and industrial circles of France have been arrested one after another. The demand of the rabid enemies of Germany calls for the total destruction of the "200 families" that control France, regardless of their cooperation with Germany and for the complete nationalization of their entire industrial enterprises.

Eighteenth century socialism had as its motto Proudon's adage: "property is robbery", but the French bellicose faction has changed this adage to "property is pro-German cooperation". Since the simple fact that an industry prospered under German occupation ipso facto means pro-German cooperation, the main danger of the French enterprisers is over their own lives rather than over their property. Their precarious existence naturally creates an utmost uneasiness. One of those four basic problems alone is serious enough to spell the downfall and disunion of France, but she has also four such serious problems confronting her today.

Food Problem

The primary difficulty for the French people is to secure their daily bread. The weekly ration of 350 grams of bread is hardly enough to keep their souls and bodies together. The supply of gas and electric power and light is only nominal, as they are supplied only for a few minutes per day. People have no coal to keep them warm, although Paris is situated on the same latitude with our northern city of Asahigawa in Hokkaido. Just imagine that you are living in a heatless stone building in Asahigawa and then you can realize the distressing condition of the poor French people.

Then, there is the problem of unemployment. Paris alone reportedly has some 350,000 jobless. This means that ten per cent of Paris' citizens are out of work. When the provisional government moved to Paris, the wages were raised by 30 per cent, on the other hand, prices have risen five or six times, so that the mere raise of 30 per cent does not help any. The amount of currency in circulation was valued at 500,-000,000,000 francs which is four times that of 1939. Moreover, this paper money is inconvertible and worthless. The credit of the nation which is the only security for paper currency is approaching zero because of a general fear of bolshevization. The legal exchange rate between the British and French currencies is one pound sterling to 200 francs but in the middle of last November, black market quotation of the two currencies was one pound to 900 francs. In view of the fact that in the previous month the rate was 500 francs, there must be a terrific rise of the blackmarket exchange quotation.

The frantic spirit of the French masses can not be concealed. They had thought that once they are "liberated" by the Anglo-Americans, they would be in paradise. Their hopes have been completely betrayed. It is Charles De Gaulle himself who confessed that France under German occupation was much richer than he had imagined. But the new guests of the Anglo-American nations are so rude that they would "seize the French nation", as one of the government officials of the De Gaulle Government complained. Outrages committed by the Anglo-American liberators on French soil are beyond ordinary description and the future of France seems to be forever sealed.

France is now swamped by radicalism and one sees red flags waving high wherever one goes. The triumphant return to Paris of Maurice Thorez, an army deserter who fled to Moscow, and the welcome given him as a national hero by the French masses is not an irony of history but a picture of France today. Such is the change which has come over French psychology in recent times.

The French right wing which used to share equal power with the left wing has been weakening with the passing of time. The rightists seem to be suffering from their chronic illness of internal division.

However, the French Reds have not been entirely victorious, either socially or politically, as is evidenced by the very existence of the De Gaullist regime itself. On the other hand, as we have already noted, the provisional government is by no means enjoying any stability. The French rightists may be expecting the "Red storm" to pass away as the people's front aid, but such an optimism is based on their ignorance of the present condition of their own power.

Whether or not the right wing will be capable of opposing the Communist group will depend not so much on its present power as on what steps it will take in its defense and counteroffensive in the future. But the future possibility of any such formidable defense and counteroffensive is not likely judging from its present condition. A new right wing organization has been reported to have been established in southern France but various reports seem to indicate its impotence against the Communistic organizations.

To summarize, it may be said that the De Gaullist regime's main problem is how to divert the prevailing revolutionary current into a peaceful canal.

Six Swedish journalists in Paris who were interviewed by an A.P. correspondent on November 28 are said to have expressed their views of life in present-day France, as follows:

"Our beloved atmosphere of French life has totally disappeared from everywhere. There only exists confusion. Everything is now incomprehensible from our old viewpoint. We can nowhere find any trace of happy-go-lucky Paris. It is true the citizens sent up a sigh of relief at the withdrawal of the German forces from the city, but they have still yet to find real happiness. The only source of comfort and the best organization is the black market. The fact that people can buy goods in the black market is the only reason they have been able to maintain a semblance of livelihood."

I would like to refer to the present condition of the Petain Government. After its withdrawal from Vichy, it made a new start as the Committee for the Protection of French Interests in Germany at the ancient castle town of Sigmaringen in southern Germany. But in the list of the committee officials one does not find the name of Pierre Laval. Former representative at Paris Ferdinard De Brinon is the chairman of the committee. It is questionable whether this committee may be termed a government. But the existence of the Head of the State may be sufficient without a proper government. Moreover, the only work the committee has is to protect the French interests in Germany. Since neither Japan nor Germany revoked their recognition of the Vichy Government, it is for us the de jure French Government. One hears the radio broadcast entitled "Here is France" from the place of Marshal Petain's present exile, so that for the people of the Axis nations this ancient castle town of Hohenzollern in southern Germany is the only France, and we may leave out the provisional government of Paris out of our consideration.

(End)

MR. WELLS SEES THROUGH IT

Noted British Writer Lashes Out At Prominent Leaders

Editor's Note: The following review of H. G. Wells' recent book, 42 to 44, appeared in a recent issue of the American magazine Time:

Herbert George Wells, 78, is still fighting the whole world—especially the middle class from whose lower levels he came. In London he published 42 to 44, 205 pages of miniature battle, thrusting and cutting at practically everybody in creation except the late voluminous, statistical humanitarian Beatrice Webb (of the socialist tandem: Beatrice and Sidney Webb).

Calling his latest diatribe "strong meat for babes," the author of The History of Mr. Polly and Mr. Britling Sees It Through published only 2,000 copies of his sensational book, presumably to add to the discomfort of the comfortable classes, who will not be able to buy the shocker when the 2,000 copies are snapped up.

42 to 44 is Wells at his most vigorous and entertaining, lashing out at men and parties and pulling no punches.

Some of the lashings:

Sir Samuel Hoare. "It is appalling that this blinkered, pleasant, gossipy, gullible snob, after being Air Minister, Secretary for India, Foreign Secretary, Lord Privy Seal should have been installed at last in Madrid as the spokesman of the democracies. . . . No need to wish to harm him. He is what Britain made him. His proper job now is to be a gossip correspondent for a smart newspaper."

Lord Vansittart. "It's a terrible thing to say of any public figure, but I confess that (after reading Vansittart's Lessons of My Life and Black Record) I was provoked to class him with Sir Samuel Hoare. If he is not nearly so silly, he certainly comes off the same shelf. He seemed as oblivious, to what is happening to mankind today, on the whole, as a well-fed cat asleep, and his ideas of legitimate controversy seemed about as subtle as those of the same animal out on the tiles. He has got out of all responsibility, I gather, now and is speaking his mind and letting us know how limited it is. . . . There are moments when I could imagine Van was a misprint for Von. Yet the Vansittarts have been English for two hundred and fifty years."

Sir Richard Aclang (leader of Britain's Common Wealth Party). This "versatile adventurer would apparently stop at nothing in his thirst for political leadership. Now, in the autumn of 1942, he reappears happily leading a jumble of discontented people who find the existing administration of British affairs unendurable. The jumble is called "Common Wealth." His intelligence is very limited and unstable. He is as imitative as a monkey, any claptrap that seems to be popular goes into his bag and any 'religious' cant, and his ambition for 'leadership' is uncontrollable."

The English and Americans. "They have as a mass no philosophy whatever; their education is limited and dismally inadequate, their knowledge of history, if one may call it knowledge, is a training in patriotic bragging and lying. Their religions, so far as America goes, is a sincere worship of the dollars as a source of power, freedom and the pursuit of all the good things in life. In the British system this money worship is complicated by a genuine and earnest snobbery."

Franklin Roosevelt. "Franklin D. Roosevelt, like our own Winston Churchill, is a natural born war leader, a necessary evil, but more alive to constructive ideas than our very Anglicized Anglo-American Winston."

De Gaulle. "The occupation and disarmament of Germany will end nothing; it will only inaugurate a scramble of such egocentric 'liberators' as De Gaulle and his like."

Beatrice Webb. "She went down to the poor as the saints do; I come up from the poor in astate of flaming rebellion, most blasphemous and unsaintly. Beatrice wanted to socialize the ruling classes and make them do their duty. I wanted to destroy them. Now they are destroying themselves."

THE WORLD'S REAL AGGRESSORS

Anglo-American Charges That Japan Is Aggressor Is Not Grounded on Facts

By DR. KAINAN SHIMOMURA
Member of House of Peers and President of the Broadcasting Corp. of Japan

I

During the last session of the Imperial Diet last year I stated in the general budget meeting of the House of Peers that the War of Greater East Asia was thrust upon us by the United States and that the war will decide not only the rise or fall of the Japanese Empire as well as the emancipation of the one billion peoples of East Asia but also the fate of the real peace of the world. I explained why this war was such an unprecedentedly important one in the history of mankind.

We have been daily experiencing the fact that on this war depends the fate of our Empire, so that one need not expatiate on this point. On the other hand, although the one billion peoples of the East Asia no doubt understand that their real peace, liberty and happiness can only be secured after this war, has been won, some of them may desire immediate comfort and seek to escape their present privations of prosecuting the war to the bitter end. Some of these peoples may be facing much difficulties due to the closing up of the outlets for their native products of rubber, sugar, iron, tin, oil, rice, hemp, copra, etc., and due to their inability to import those which they used to exchange with their native products. No doubt, too, rising prices are a burden on their daily lives. However, these economic hardships which are inevitable in war are not limited to the peoples in East Asia alone but are also being experienced by most peoples in South and North America, and Europe, irrespective of whether they are on the Axis or anti-Axis side. Not only the belligerents but also neutral countries are also going through economic adversity. Nay, the distress of fighting in Europe is far more disastrous than that in East Asia. It is no easy task to cut the chain of exploitation forged for centuries by the Anglo-American slave masters who have seized one-third of the earth's surface and are still seeking a greater portion of land for themselves in their burning desire for securing world domination. The one billion peoples of East Asia should remember that we are risking our very national existence in this stupendous war against the Anglo-Americans.

Proper Change Should Be Made

The emancipation of the one billion peoples of East Asia means also the maintenance of real peace in the world and the rational distribution of land for the entire population of the world. In other words, a proper change should be made in the present condition of the world in which the Anglo-American peoples numbering less than 200 million have acquired one-third of the earth's surface and deny immigration by the peoples of East Asia to their territories. Although she possessed already a vast area of land, Britain secured German possessions in Africa and the South Seas when she emerged victorious from the European War. On the other hand, although densely populated Italy sacrificed 600,000 soldiers and took sides with the Allies in the Great War, she secured a negligible amount of land in North Italy, when the war ended. Thus, Italy cried that she was given a stone although she had asked for bread. This was one of the main causes of the Italian-Ethiopian War. On the other hand, deprived of all her colonial possessions, densely populated Germany had to choose between suffocation and resurrection and this proved the cause of the current world war.

The Anglo-American nations, who are habitually guilty of land grabbing, evidently were somewhat self-conscious of their territorial lust, for they declared in the Atlantic Charter that the Anglo-American nations "seek no aggrandizement, territorial or otherwise." But are they brazenly seeking more land around which to build fences? Just as Mussolini has pointed out, the Anglo-Americans would draw a line at their convenient time and say that any territorial acquisition beyond that line would be considered as an act of aggression, and that all similar acts previous to that date would be recognized. Now, our desire is to make them release what they have taken in excess, emancipate the one billion peoples of East Asia and put an end to the Anglo-American enemies' lust for land. The Anglo-American enemies also say in the Atlantic Charter that they do not desire any territorial change that does not accord with the free will of the peoples concerned. But it is highly doubtful if they can refrain from wishing to grab more land. Already we have heard some American officials advocate that all the British islands in the Pacific and the Atlantic should be held under permanent occupation by the United States, while some members of British Parliament have urged the occupation of the French possessions in North Africa. In view of their past record and present desires, we can hardly believe what they profess in the Atlantic Charter.

Results of Victory

Let me ask what would be the result of their victory in the present war? In view of the advance of the Soviet Union from the Baltic region to Greece over such countries as Poland and Bulgaria, the opinion has been expressed in Anglo-American circles that, if this state of affairs should continue in Europe, there will be another world war between the Anglo-Americans and the Soviet Union within the next 15 years, even if the anti-Axis side should win. Signs of such hostile manifestations have already been seen in the domestic disturbance of Greece, in the political rivalry in Italy and in the British-Soviet opposition regarding French affairs. However, such differences will be smoothered out between the two parties in view of the exigencies of the present war. But such a solution of the problem will be only a temporary anair.

It is highly doubtful whether real world peace can obtain where the intolerably unfair distribution of land and population is left unsolved, and when some nations possess vast territories of their own and persist in racially discriminating other peoples and closing their doors to outside nations. We must, therefore, win this war if only to uphold the glory of our history of 3,000 years. Furthermore, the one billion peoples of Greater East Asia are now blessed by a great heaven-sent opportunity for liberating themselves. Each of us is facing a great opportunity of establishing real peace in the world by winning the war so that the existing chaotic condition of mankind shall never be repeated in the future.

Due to the momentous significance of the War of Greater East Asia for the world, there have been various unfounded criticisms of our policy and deeds in connection with the prosecution of the war, as may be indicated by a recent denunciation in some European quarters of the attack on Pearl Harbor and the occupation of such enemy bastions in East Asia as the various Pacific islands, Hongkong and Singapore. It is declared that these attacks and occupations were treacherous acts on the part of the so-called aggressor Japan against the so-called peace-loving nations of America and Britain, and that thus the war was provoked by us. In view of such accusations, I think it appropriate to discuss here the question as to whether or not our nation is an aggressor.

In his speech before the meeting of the London American Chamber of Commerce on June 20, 1944, British Minister of Production Sir Oliver Lyttelton declared: "It is a travesty of history to say that the United States was forced into the war, the United States provoked Japan to such an extent that Japan was forced to attack Pearl Harbor." It is a known fact that he created a sensation in Anglo-American relations by this frank statement. Let us note that this statement was made in an open meeting of the American Chamber of Commerce in London by a member of the British Cabinet. Again, Walter Lippmann, well-known American commentator, in his book entitled "War Aims," makes the following statement:

"The United States policy of open door in China was intended to shut out Japan by establishing barriers so that no advance may be made by the Japanese in China. The Japanese Government attempted to agree at some compromise with the American Government, but the State Department stubbornly obstructed the materialization of any compromise. And, while the United States was short of information about the war-strength of Japan, Japan, forced to choose between suffocation and war, attacked Pearl Harbor in order to avoid a forestalling action by the United States." Why is it that such clear statements as these have been made by some noted persons in the very countries of Britain and the United States regarding the cause of the present war? I shall touch on this matter as briefly as possible.

(To Be Continued)